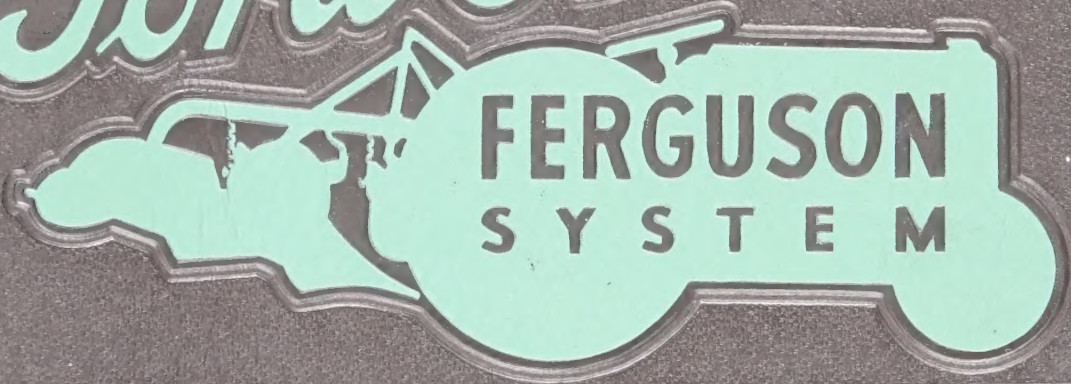
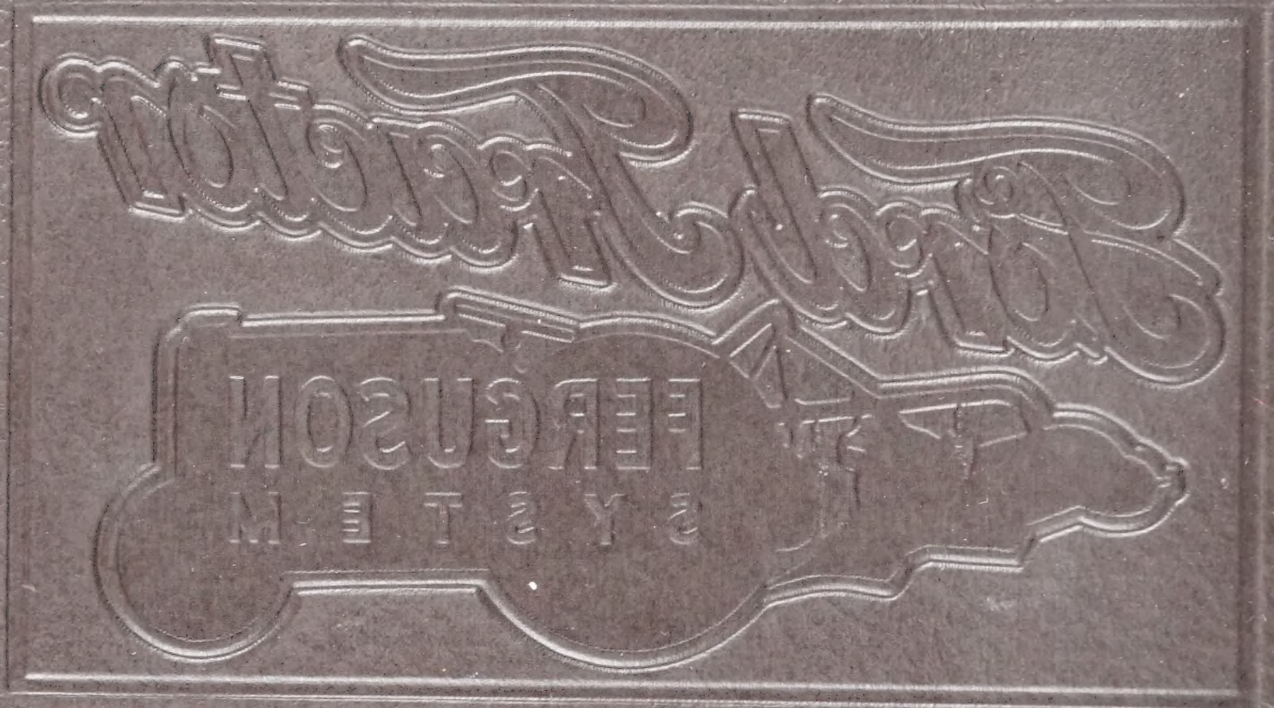


*Ford Tractor*



© FORD MOTOR CO.









**Ford Tractor**  
**FERGUSON**  
**SYSTEM**  
**WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS**  
© Ford Motor Company

FERGUSON-SHERMAN  
TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR





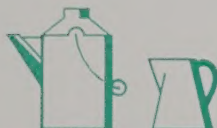
# A Profitable **NEW** System of Row-Crop Cultivation



*Smaller Investment*



*Less Weight*



*Saves on Fuel*



*Easily and Quickly Attached  
or Detached*



*Handles Different Crops  
and Row Widths*



*Cleaner Cultivation,  
Better Yields*

THE Ferguson-Sherman Row-Crop Cultivator is so simple in design . . . so easy to use . . . so economical . . . and so accurate in the field . . . that it brings an inspiring new conception of cultivation.

Gone are the cumbersome lever controls . . . and heavy superstructures . . . relics of the past! Gone are the hours spent in attaching . . . tugging and lifting! Gone is the fatigue of watching plant after plant after plant.

Now it is possible to cultivate with head up and eyes front! Steer away from the row and the shovels move away from the row . . . steer toward the row and the shovels move toward the row . . . automatically.

In one minute the cultivator can be attached or detached . . . a little longer and the sweeps can be spaced differently for another crop . . . or the width of the tractor tread can be changed.

Quick turning in an 8' radius . . . hydraulic control . . . and easy automotive steering . . . reduce the need for large headlands and encourage planting in tight corners never used before.

New high-strength alloy steels used in this stripped-for-action cultivator make it sturdy and light . . . save the cost of pulling dead weight over the fields . . . save on gas and oil.

Here is a low-cost system of cultivation that is an open invitation for any farmer to increase his yields, with less overhead . . . to put more profits in his pocket at the end of every season.



# Automatic, Uniform Depth Control

ONE of the greatest advances in the art of cultivation is the positive, uniform and accurate depth control of shovels made possible with the Ferguson-Sherman Two-Row Cultivator.

A mere finger-tip setting of the Ferguson system control lever determines the depth at which the sweeps will work . . . automatically holds them there regardless of the ups and downs on the field's surface. By a unique application of hydraulic controls the cultivator actually floats on a cushion of oil. Shallow enough to shave weeds, deeper for dust mulching or deeper still if desired.

With this sensitive, positive control of shovel depth, weed control can be started earlier. Soil can be conditioned sooner to promote stronger root growth . . . to receive rainfall with minimum run-off . . . to maintain soil temperature within the range at which roots grow rapidly and plants flourish.

Changing from one soil to another, is no problem at all. A slightly different position of the control lever automatically takes care of the depth setting . . . no stopping for awkward adjustments . . . no springs to tighten or loosen . . . no time lost.

At the ends of the rows the cultivator is instantly raised, hydraulically, with a flip of the control lever . . . and set down for the next two rows at exactly the same depth of shovels. It is quick . . . easy . . . accurate . . . uniform.

Here is a practical, mechanical means for scientific cultivation.



*To shave the weeds off the top, set the lever shallow and let the razor-sharp edges of the sweeps do the rest.*



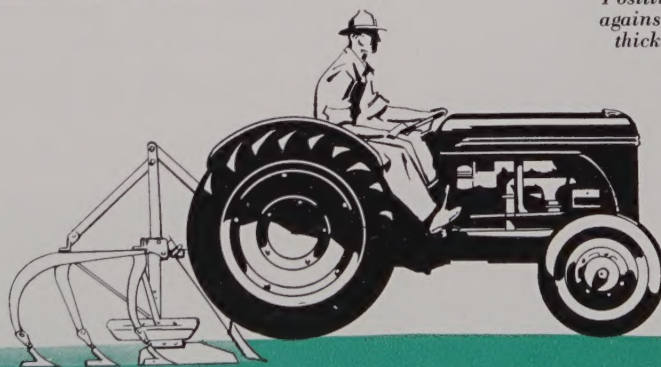
*For mulching, set the lever farther down and the sweeps will make a perfect dust mulch.*



*If deeper cultivation is needed, the control lever sets the sweeps at the depth required and that depth is automatically maintained. Pitch of sweeps may also be changed.*



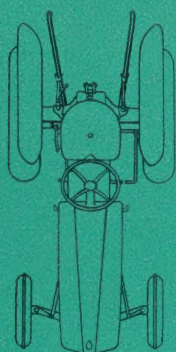
*Positive depth control protects roots against damage from sweeps. Prevents thickening of roots and root hairs.*







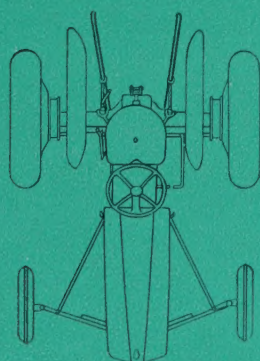
*One Man Can Easily  
and Quickly Change Tread*



*From 48" Width*



*By 4" Steps*



*To 76" Width*

## Flexibility On Four Wheels

The Ferguson-Sherman Two-Row Cultivator is designed for use on the Ford tractor with Ferguson system . . . a four-wheel, all-purpose tractor which gives a new meaning to the term "Flexible Farming."

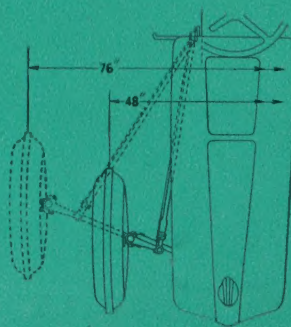
One day it may be pulling a two-bottom 14" plow. The next it may be cultivating. In the morning it may be cultivating one type of crop . . . in the afternoon an entirely different crop.

Changing implements is a matter of only a minute or two. The depth control can be adjusted in a split second . . . with two fingers . . . from the tractor seat. Going from one soil to another merely means changing the control lever setting.

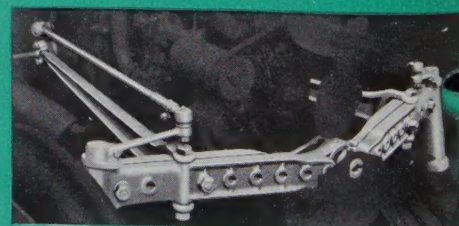
Widening or narrowing the wheel tread is a comparatively easy one-man operation . . . from 48" to 76" in 4" steps. No adjustment of the dual drag links and radius rods is necessary.

Ease of steering . . . quick control of implements . . . make the Ford tractor with Ferguson system ideal for all types of cultivation . . . make it highly flexible.

*Without Adjusting Dual  
Drag Links and Radius Rods  
When Front Wheels  
Are Extended*



*Front Axle, Drag Links and Radius Rods*





## CULTIVATOR ON OR OFF IN ONE MINUTE

The Ferguson-Sherman Two-Row Cultivator can be attached or detached from the tractor in a minute or less. No tools are necessary. There is no heavy lifting or tugging . . . no framework to mount or adjust.

Simply back the tractor to the cultivator . . . line up the links with the implement (hydraulically) . . . put in three pins . . . and the job is done.

## EASY TO ATTACH

One of the reasons why the two-row cultivator is so easy to attach is shown in the close-up view at right.

Sturdy cadmium pins easily slip into the ball and socket joints at the ends of the links . . . no rigid holes to line up before the pins can be put in.

## FINGER-TIP CONTROL RAISES AND LOWERS CULTIVATOR

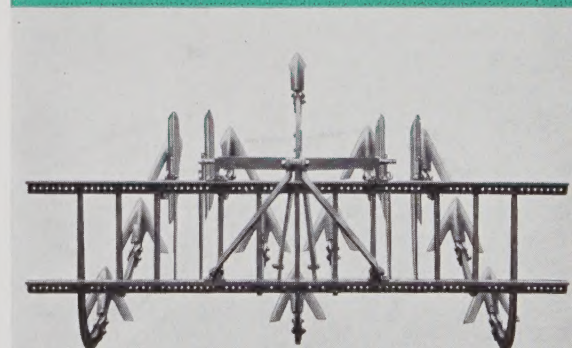
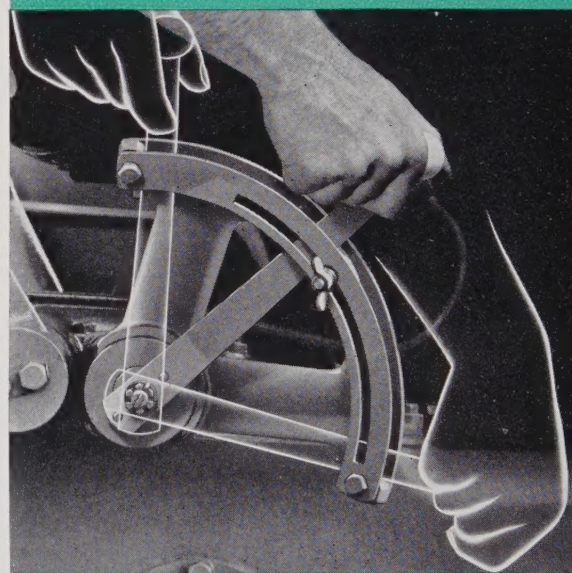
A lever alongside the driver's seat controls the raising and lowering of the cultivator. An easy downward movement lowers the implement. Pulling the lever back raises it.

When the desired depth of shovels is determined, a wing-nut stop is set on the quadrant. If greater depth is required, temporarily, the lever can easily be moved past the stop.

## TINES QUICKLY SPACED TO SUIT ROW WIDTHS

As shown in the sectional top view at right, holes in the frame of the two-row cultivator are spaced on 1" centers so that the sweeps may be spaced to suit each particular row crop.

This simple adjustment of the tines permits an exact spacing of shovels to meet the various requirements of growing crops . . . prevents root damage . . . and increases yield.

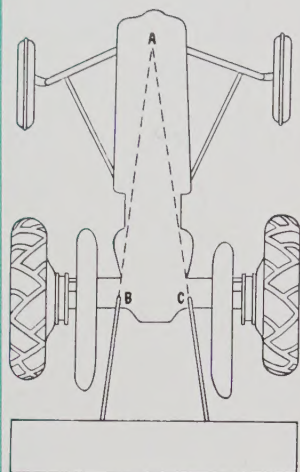




# A-B-C OF REAR CULTIVATION

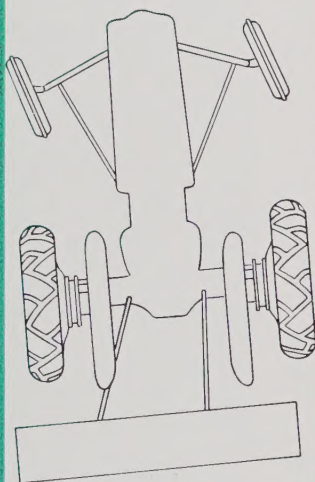
## A.

Bottom links which pull cultivator are not parallel. If projected forward beyond attaching points "B" and "C," they would meet at "A"—approximate center of front axle. This causes implement to follow front wheels provided . . .



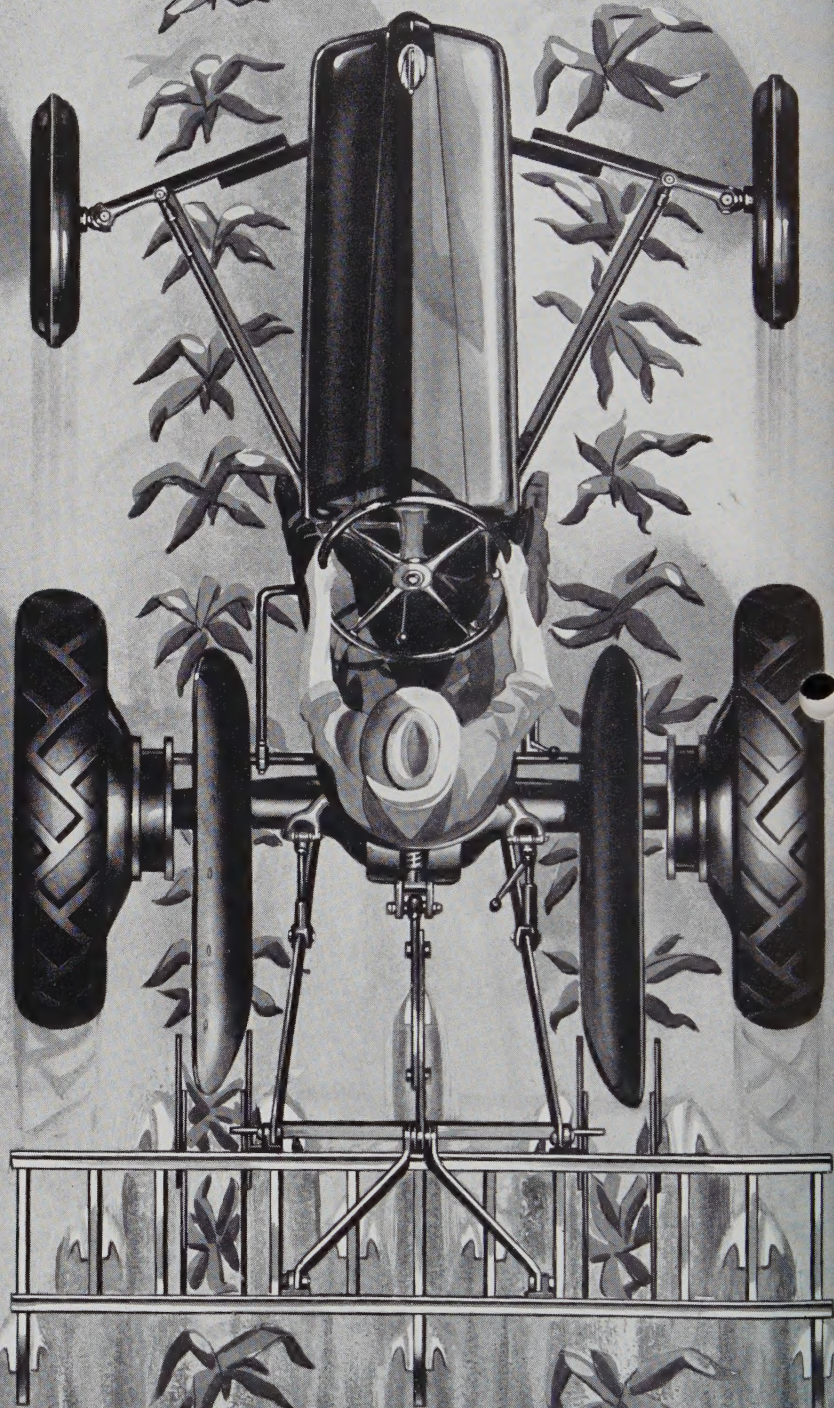
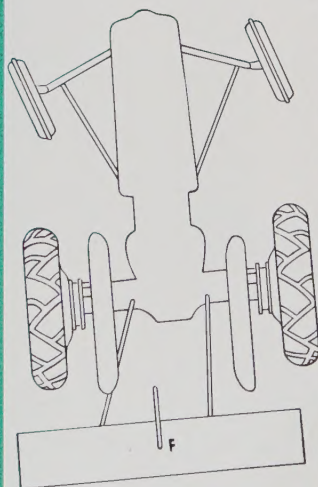
## B.

. . . implement is flexibly attached to tractor. The ball and socket joints on ends of bottom and top links permit free action. The implement is kept under perfect control, however, by the . . .



## C.

. . . steering fin "F" as it moves through the soil. When the front wheels are steered to right or left, the soil deflects the fin — prevents pivoting action . . . and instantly moves the sweeps in the same direction.





## Follows Front Wheels Like a

# SHADOW

To go down the rows behind the wheel of a Ford tractor with Ferguson system is to discover that rear cultivation is a grand and glorious fact.

Fields can be worked more accurately and quickly with Head Up and Eyes Front. The strain of watching plant after plant is replaced with the ease of simply steering down the rows . . . relaxed . . . with the knowledge that the sweeps are following the front wheels . . . automatically . . . accurately. If the wheels are steered away from the row, the sweeps will move away from the row. If the wheels are turned toward the row, the sweeps will move toward the row.

A sharp turn in an eight-foot radius . . . and the next two rows can be entered quickly and easily . . . without costly plant damage . . . with smaller headlands . . . and with great savings in time.

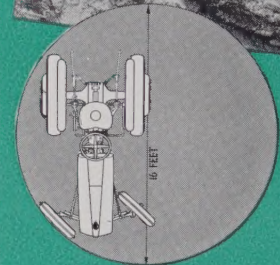


**No Side Slipping on Hills**—Contour or transverse working on hills is much easier. A semi-rigid fin, which runs in the soil, holds the sweeps to their course. They follow the front wheels . . . not the slope of the hill. Penetration of fin may be adjusted for use in light or heavy soil.



### Head Up . . . Eyes Front

The strain and eye fatigue of watching the sweeps is no longer a necessary evil of cultivation. With the Ferguson-Sherman Two-Row Cultivator it's merely a matter of watching the row ahead . . . relaxed . . . with head up . . . eyes front!



### Turns in 8-Foot Radius

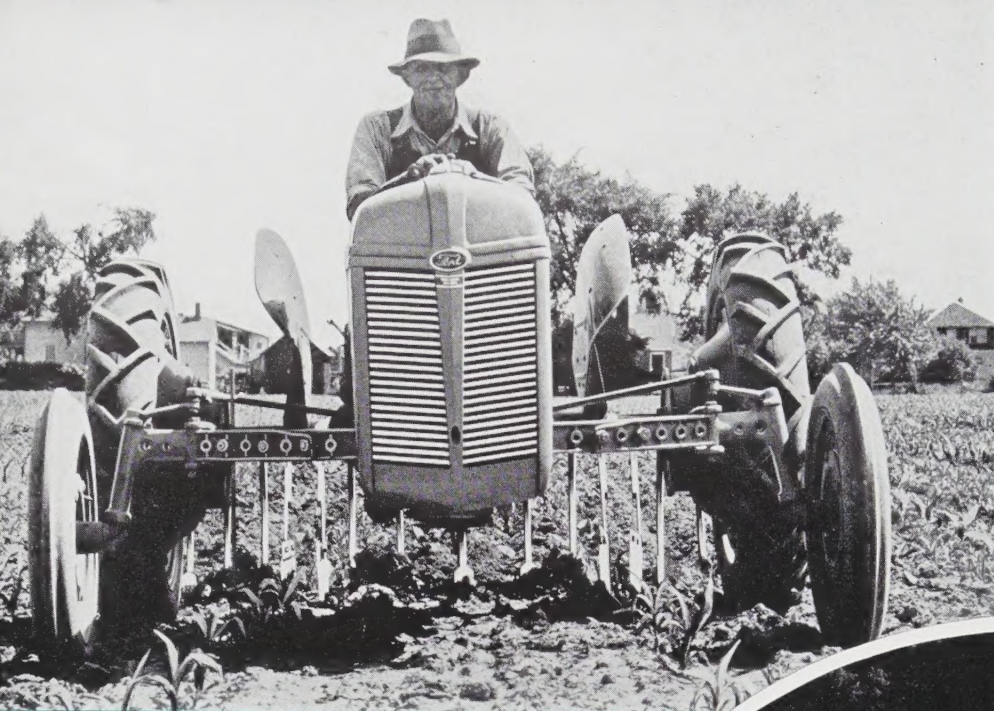
With independent rear wheel brakes, easy steering and compact size, it is easy to turn in an 8' radius and go back into the next two rows.



### Gets Into Tight Corners

The accurate, easy control of the two-row cultivator makes it possible to plant closer to fences . . . and in tight corners . . . to increase the yield of any field.





LEFT: Head up—eyes front. The tiring strain and eye fatigue of watching the sweeps is not necessary with the two-row cultivator. You know the sweeps will follow the front wheels — accurately — automatically. You steer, watching the rows—relaxed!

RIGHT: The light weight of the tractor and implement reduces soil packing to a minimum. Shovels cultivate *behind* rear wheels—eliminate wheel tracks.



LEFT: Frequent cultivations can be profitably made with this lightweight tractor and implement. Soil can be conditioned to maintain temperatures that promote healthy and rapid growth up to the lay-by stage.



**RIGHT:** Tines and plant guards can be adjusted to suit different crops — easily and quickly. Holes in frame are spaced on 1" centers. Plant guards can also be raised or lowered to suit the requirements of different plantings.

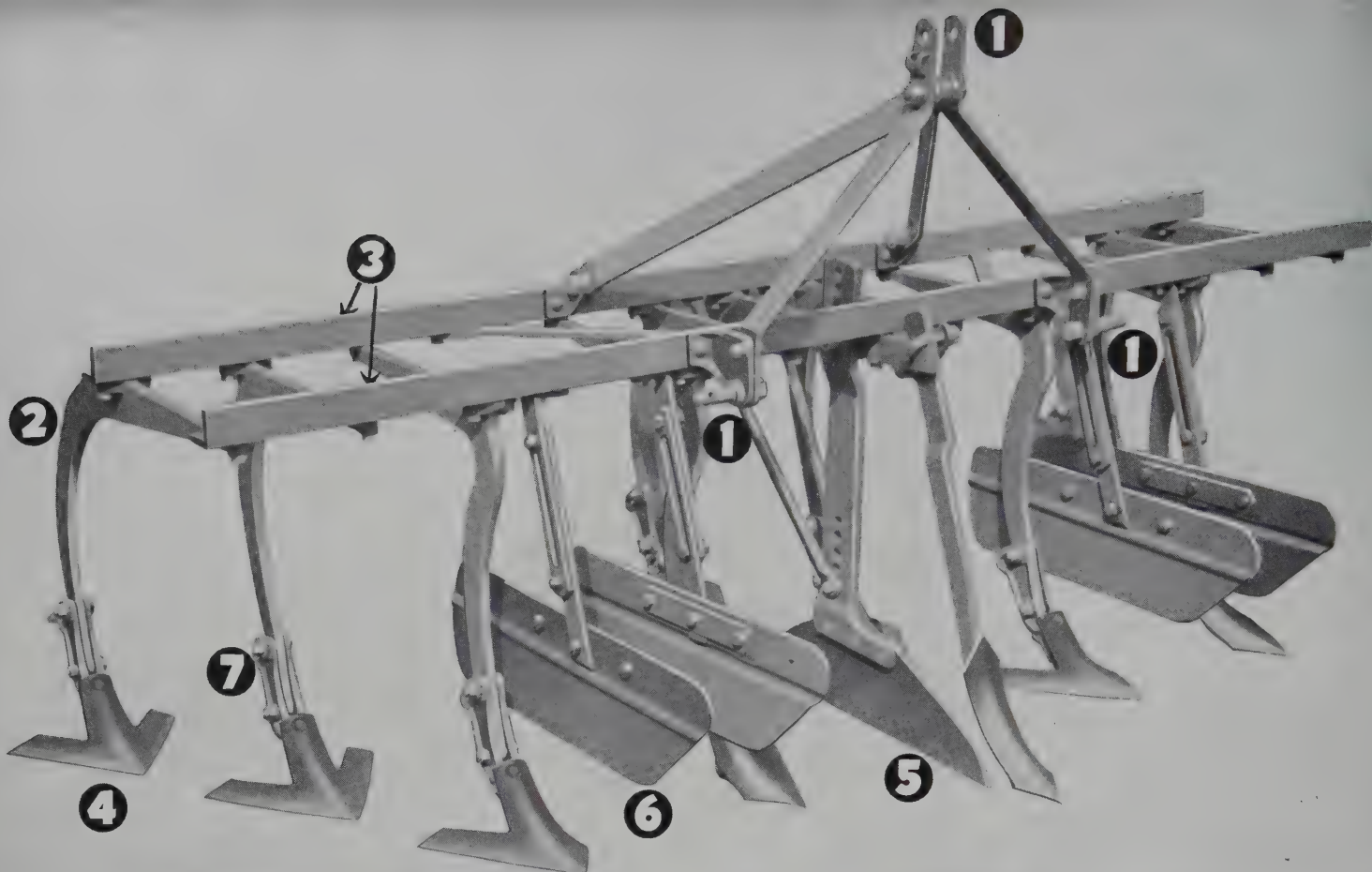


**LEFT:** Widening or narrowing the wheel tread is a comparatively easy one-man operation. Can be increased from 48" to 76" in 4" steps to suit different row widths. Changing from one soil to another is merely a matter of a quick flip of the depth control lever.

**RIGHT:** Accurate, uniform depth control reduces damage to roots. Can be set shallow for shaving off weeds. Deeper for dust mulching and still deeper if desired. Angle of penetration of sweeps and shovels can also be easily changed.

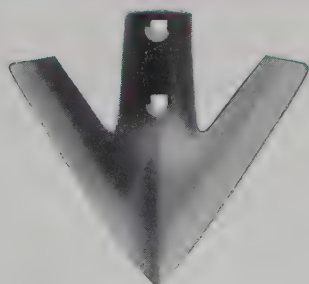




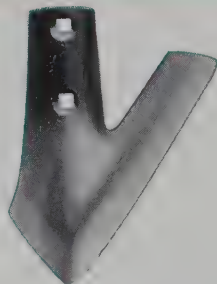


- ★ Simple easy attachment to tractor with three pins in ball and socket joints can be done in a minute or less.
- ★ Copper silicon alloy steels bring lighter weight with high strength to the tines.
- ★ Holes on 1" centers for accurate spacing of tines to suit various crops make it a universal frame. Quickly and easily changed.
- ★ Sweeps and shovels quickly interchangeable.
- ★ Semi-rigid fin prevents side slippage and assures accurate control. Saves plant damage. Adjustable for all soil conditions.
- ★ Easy up and down adjustment of guards to suit various crops.
- ★ Pitch of shovels may be adjusted for different types of work and penetration.

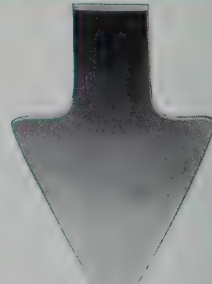
## VARIOUS TYPES OF SWEEPS AND SHOVELS ARE AVAILABLE



SWEEP



HALF SWEEP



SPEAR POINT



# A FERGUSON-SHERMAN TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR

## *Brings these Advantages*

- Utilizes the Ferguson linkage and automatic hydraulic control.
- May be attached or detached without the use of tools in less than one minute.
- Follows the front wheels of tractor automatically so that operator can simply sit and steer, watching the row ahead.
- Depth of penetration easily set and automatically maintained.
- Various types of sweeps and shovels can be fitted.
- Sweeps and shovels cultivate behind rear wheels.
- Tines may be easily spaced to suit row widths.
- Angle of penetration of sweeps or shovels can be changed by adjusting the pitch.
- Frames are drilled with holes on one inch centers.
- All tines are special heat-treated alloy steel—a weight-saving, high-strength metal new to farm implements.
- At end of rows, cultivator is lifted and lowered hydraulically by finger-tip control lever.
- Light weight of cultivator and tractor minimizes land packing . . . reduces operating expense.
- Cultivating was a difficult job for the young or inexperienced until the Ford tractor with Ferguson system came along and made it one of the simplest and easiest of all farm operations.



THE hydraulic controls of the Ford tractor with Ferguson system will also lift the cultivator for carrying. Merely flip the control lever all the way back and the implement will instantly raise to a carrying position high enough to clear obstructions.





"... it is going to be a lot easier for the operator to handle than the old type."  
( Name on request )

"... the way this thing follows the front axle is a wonder."  
( Name on request )

"Neatest job of cultivating in corn I've ever seen."  
( Name on request )

"With this compact Tractor and with its close-coupled hydraulic implements, we can get into the tightest corners. We are actually increasing our yield this way. It is easy to attach and detach the implements. We find we can save enough time to spend an extra hour or so in the field each day."  
( Name on request )

"The finest thing about it is that it works so quietly. I know now there is no use dragging a lot of cast iron around with a tractor. Heavy tractors and heavy cast-iron weights are out. Wherever we put this light little outfit to work, it never fails. We get our work done quickly and have time to devote to other things."  
( Name on request )

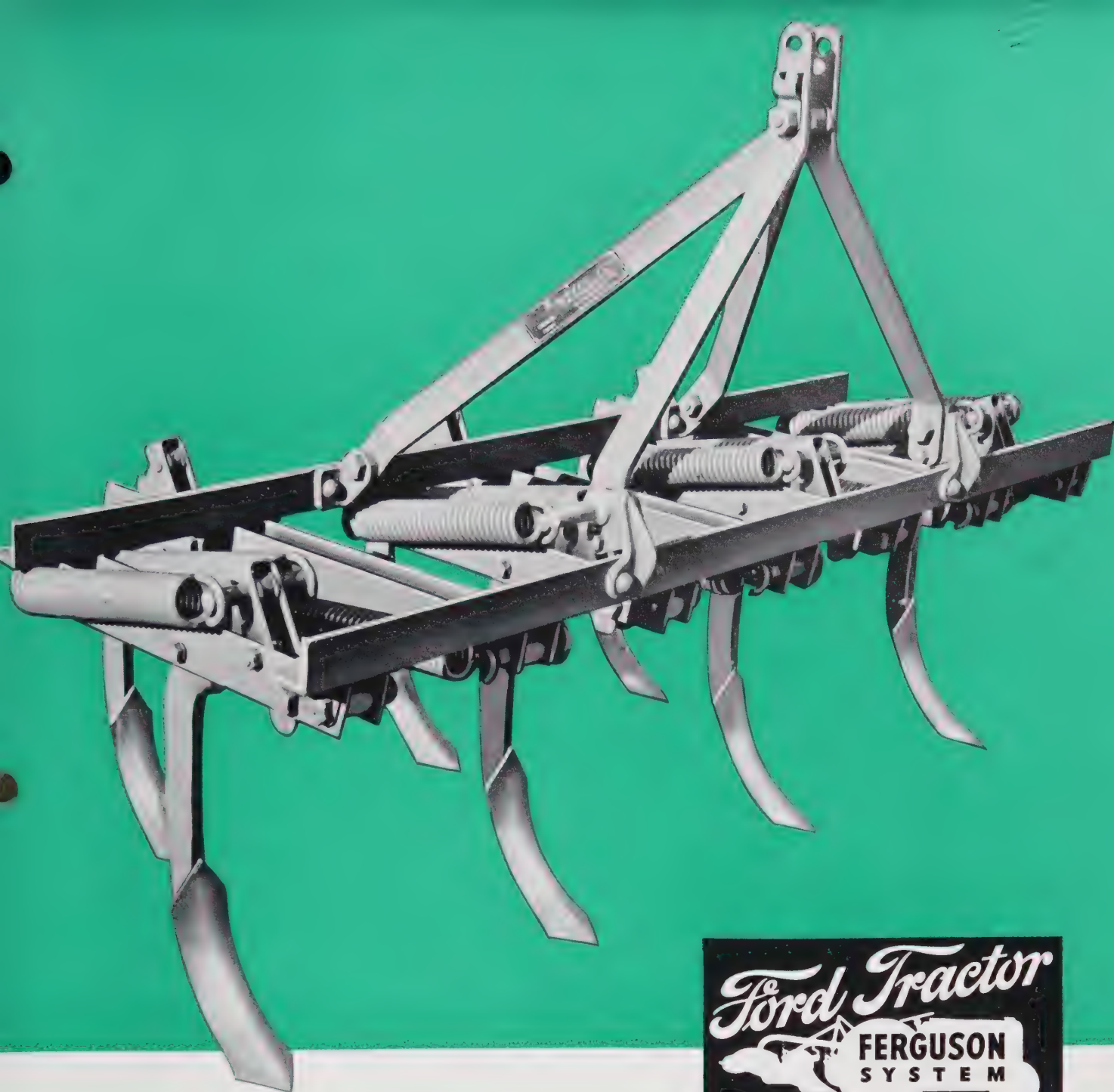
"We have been vegetable growers for 33 years and have never seen a tractor that suits our business like the new Ford tractor with Ferguson system implements.

"The quickly changed adjustment of the axles for narrow row cultivation enables us to cultivate vegetable crops better than with a horse or mule, and considerably faster.

"The convenience of being able to use the tractor without having to hitch up a tool or harness the horses is a great feature."  
( Name on request )

**FERGUSON-SHERMAN MFG. CORP. • • DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**





**WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS**

© Ford Motor Co.

# All-Purpose Cultivator



# FERGUSON-SHERMAN ALL-PURPOSE CULTIVATOR

One of the most valuable tools now available  
to the farmer, nurseryman or gardener

Prepares a deep seed bed quickly and economically.

Loosens and aerates the soil to any desired depth down to 9 inches.

Renovates alfalfa and similar crops; cultivates pasture land sod.

Aids conservation of moisture in dust bowl areas by roughing in stubble and ridging to prevent soil drift.

Controls all weed pests such as quack grass, Johnson grass, thistles, bindweed, Bermuda grass and ragweed.

Easily converted to subsoiler. Breaks hardpan beneath top soil.

Ideal for summer and fall fallowing, without disturbing straw or stubble needed to retain moisture.

Prepares wheat stubble for spring crops, by mulching and weed killing.

Cultivates orchard or nursery rows, small plots and narrow sloping terraces.

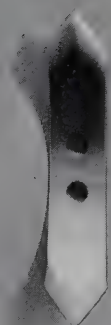
Opens newly cleared land, rough marsh land and stony ground where plowing is difficult.

Works at maximum depth, without regard for rocks, roots and other obstructions in the ground. Tool does not jump out of the ground.

Destroys rank vegetation. Keeps irrigated land level.

These Are a Few of the Sweeps and Shovels Available for Increasing  
the Efficiency of Each Particular Job

DOUBLE POINTED  
SHOVEL



CHISEL TOOTH



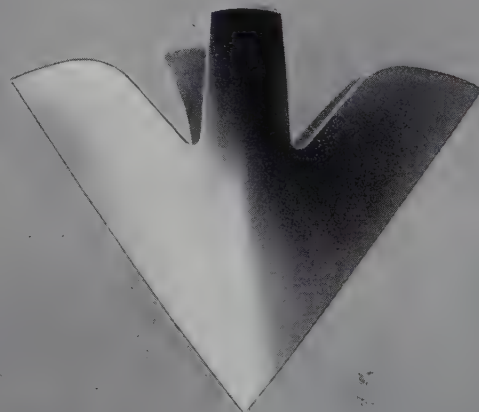
SINGLE POINTED  
SHOVEL



ALFALFA TOOTH



DUCKFOOT SWEEP





# PRACTICAL SOIL MANAGEMENT WITH THE FERGUSON-SHERMAN ALL-PURPOSE CULTIVATOR

The yield received from any crop depends upon the ability of the farmer to keep the roots of crop plants as healthy as possible, surrounded by soil conditions most likely to aid their development.

Like the human body, soil needs air and water. Without these elements it loses its vitality. Air and moisture are both present in the soil, but not always in the right proportion to yield the best crops. The regulation of air and water is up to the farmer—and the tools he uses.

The Ferguson-Sherman All-Purpose Cultivator is designed to help the farmer make the most of his soil conditions by working it correctly. It is a deep-working tool, ideal for the preparation of seed beds even under difficult conditions. With its regular reversible teeth, it will penetrate an inch or two deeper than the soil is plowed, break up the plow pan and loosen the sub-soil underneath. Sub-soiling in this manner after plowing allows moisture to come up to root level and raises minerals to the surface soil layers, stimulating the growth of nitrate bacteria and promoting seed germination and root penetration.

It also mixes organic matter throughout the seed bed from top to bottom, working the clods towards the top and shaking the fine soil to the bottom to make a uniform mixture of humus, fine soil and air spaces for the ideal seed bed.

Besides loosening and aerating the soil, its deep penetration makes possible the filtering of surface water down through the soil to the water table where it will be available for use in the dry season.

The All-Purpose Cultivator is invaluable for controlling quack grass, thistle, Johnson grass, bindweed, mustard, and other obnoxious weed pests.

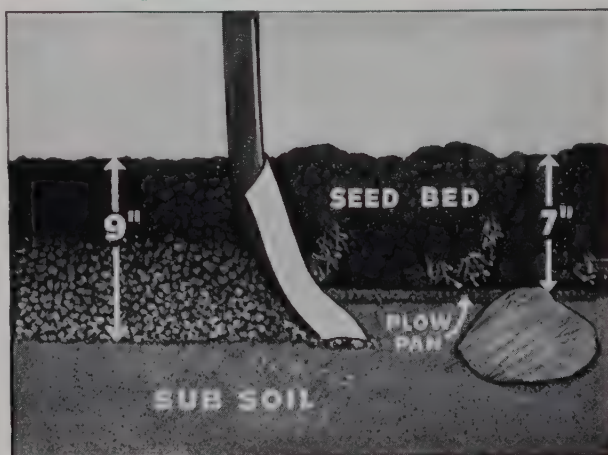
Cultivating old pasture fields or preparing marshlands or stony ground—work that cannot be readily done with other tillage tools, is easily accomplished by this implement because of its spring-trip, sturdy tines. The value of many pasture and crop lands has been increased by loosening the soil and securing proper moisture regulation and air circulation by the use of this style of tool.

Many productive orchards are situated on hillsides in rough, stony land. Orchard cultivation, even under these conditions, is comparatively simple with the All-Purpose Cultivator and the Ford tractor with Ferguson system.

Summer fallowing with the All-Purpose Cultivator is an easy, economical and effective means of controlling weeds, conserving moisture and in some areas preventing soil drift. Roughing stubble land mixes the stubble with the soil, makes a clod mulch and ridges the field. In dry areas it is desirable to mulch underneath the straw that is left on the ground without disturbing the straw. Recent tests in Nebraska have indicated that where a cultivator of this type was used, with 10" duck foot sweeps, much more moisture was retained than with other types of tools.

In addition to the 10" duck foot sweeps, other shovels are also available for the All-Purpose Cultivator. With this selection of soil engaging parts, and with its other advantages, it is a tool whose usefulness is practically unlimited.

## Deep Cultivation After Plowing



*The All-Purpose Cultivator is capable of penetrating the plow pan and loosening the sub-soil underneath. After plowing, large air spaces can be effectively broken down and the soil structure more easily put into condition for better seed germination and root penetration over the entire plowed area.*





## ● FALLOWING and FITTING

An ideal tool for fall fallowing or preparing seedbeds, the All-Purpose Cultivator works easily and effectively. In corn stubble it loosens and stirs the hard-baked soil, makes a good mulch, and helps to regulate the absorption of air and moisture. The lower picture shows another typical use, renovating alfalfa. Special alfalfa teeth are available, designed to increase the crop yield and at the same time stimulating growth by mulching and aerating the soil as well as killing weeds.





## MULCHING IN WHEAT STUBBLE

With 10-inch duck foot sweeps, which are available for it, the All-Purpose Cultivator is an ideal mulching tool, and can be set to work from 3 to 4 inches below the surface. The picture below shows a typical operation—mulching in wheat stubble, without disturbing the cover. In many dry areas, farmers make a practice of roughing grain stubble, but like to leave the cover intact to prevent loss of moisture through run-off, and to retard soil drifting. At the right, detail of 10" duck foot sweeps, one of many different types of shovels available for the All-Purpose Cultivator.

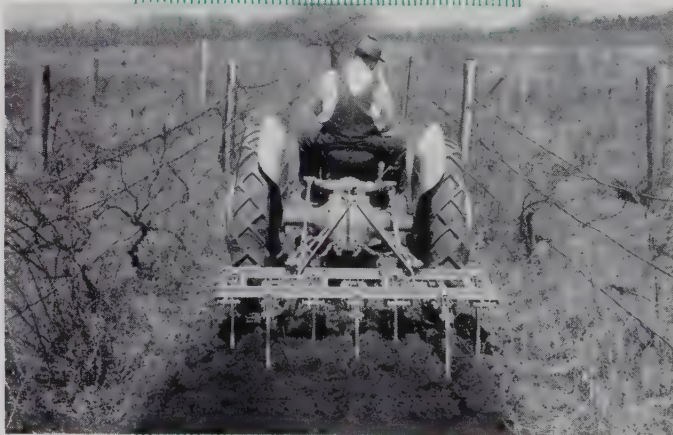






## ● ORCHARDS and NURSERIES

The illustrations on this page show the All-Purpose Cultivator at work on jobs to which it is particularly well suited—orchard, nursery and vineyard cultivation. With accurate depth control, and with the easy handling made possible by its close-coupled linkage to the tractor, the implement will work close to the rows, with little likelihood of doing damage to tender roots. Setting the shovels to run deeper for the middle of the row is the simplest thing in the world: Just push the hydraulic control lever down and move the stop on the quadrant. When the end of the row is reached, pull the lever to raise the tool, swing the tractor around and you're ready to start back the next row. In this kind of work, the low height of the unit is a double advantage. It will work close to the rows and will clear low-hanging branches and thus avoid damage to trees and fruit.







*The operator of this Ford tractor with Ferguson system and All-Purpose Cultivator is a 12-year-old boy. The picture shows the unit being used to rebuild terraces.*



*Working down old cotton rows with the All-Purpose Cultivator. The Ford tractor wheels are spread out to 72 inches, enabling the tractor to work two rows at a time.*

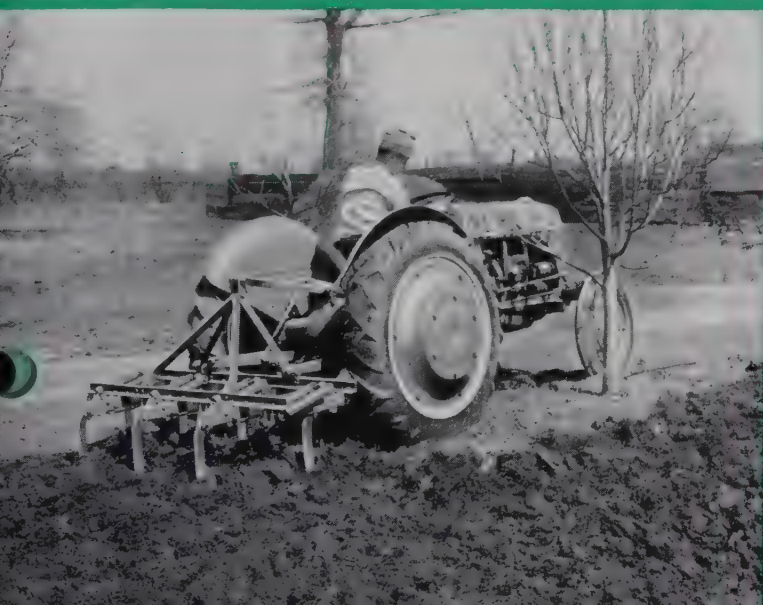
## FORD TRACTOR with FERGUSON System gives implement its greater flexibility

The Ferguson-Sherman All-Purpose Cultivator is designed to accomplish a wider range of soil working operations—easier, faster and at lower cost than pull-type tillage implements in general use. Like the Ferguson-Sherman plows and two-row cultivators, the All-Purpose Cultivator is attached in one minute to the Ford tractor by means of the Ferguson linkage. It responds quickly and easily to the hydraulic mechanism, raising and lowering by finger-tip con-

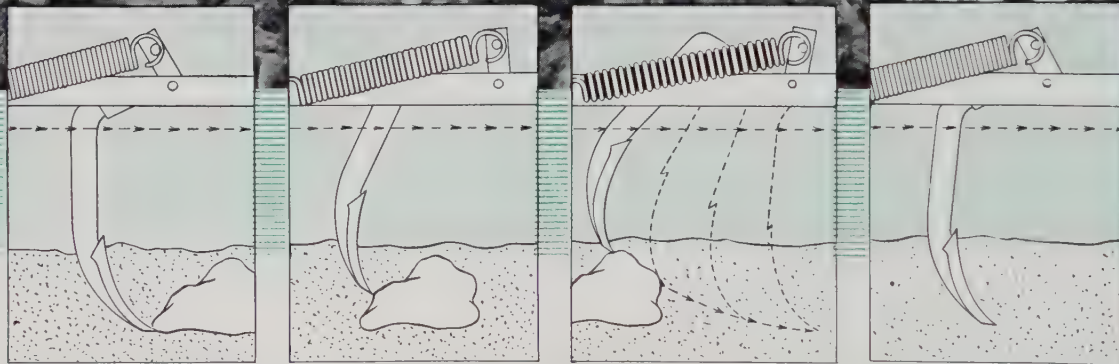
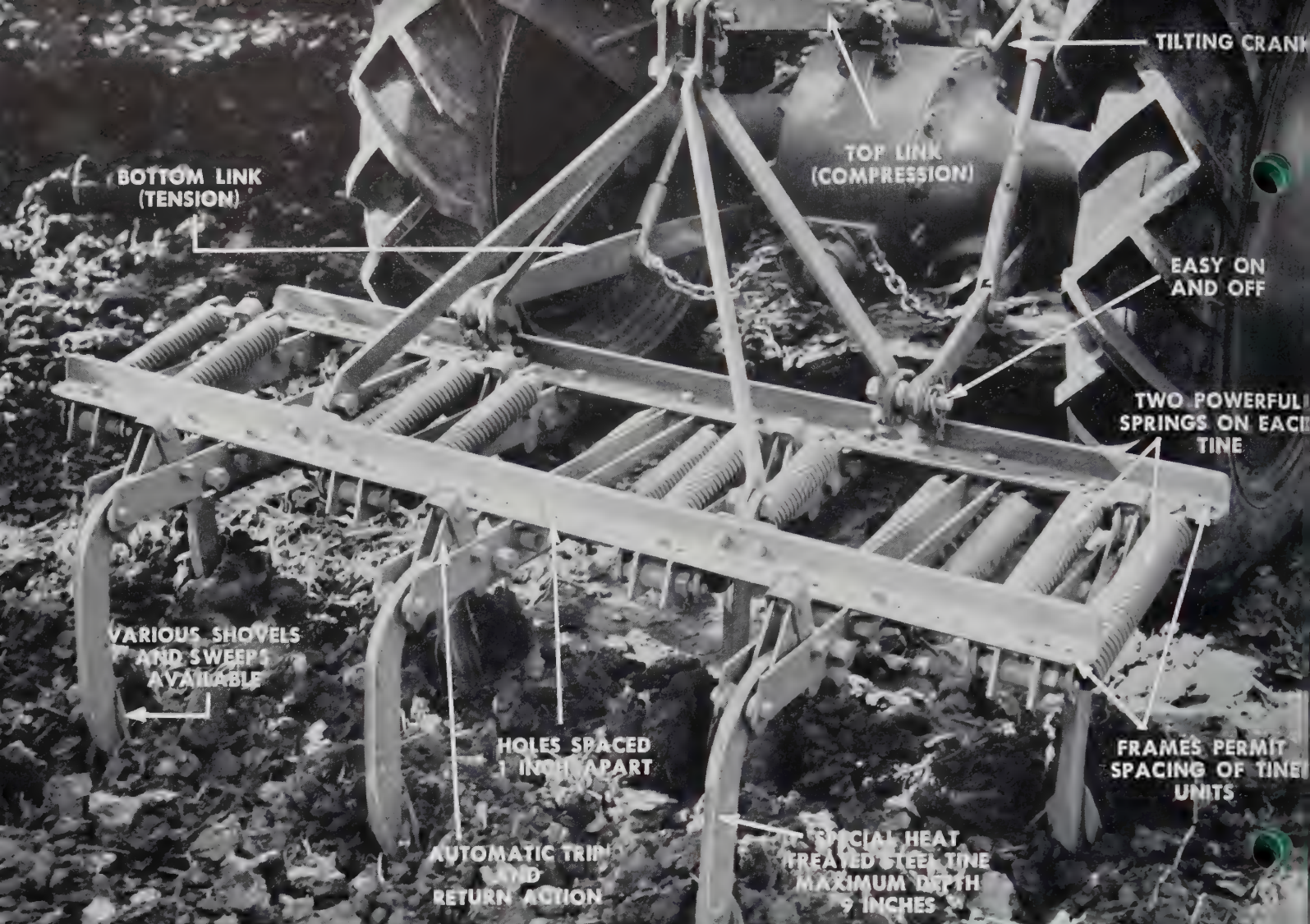
trol. The desired working depth may be instantly set and once it is set, is automatically maintained by the Ferguson system. Although a lightweight, exceedingly simple tool, it is very ruggedly constructed and can be used over rough land without regard for rocks, roots, and other obstructions. For sub-soiling, one or two tines can be easily removed from the frame to increase penetration.

*Whether preparing a seed bed between the rows for a cover crop or cultivating to conserve moisture and destroy weeds, the All-Purpose Cultivator furnishes the means to do these operations economically and easily.*

*One farmer writes that the All-Purpose Cultivator is fine for seeding on hillsides—it tears up the soil for the seed, but leaves trenches to catch the rain and prevent erosion.*







The action of the tines, which automatically re-set themselves in the ground after striking and riding over an obstruction is illustrated in the diagram above. The first picture at the left shows the shovel about to come in contact with a buried rock. In the second picture, the tine has tripped, and is dragging over the rock. In the picture at the right, the tine has automatically re-set itself and continues work in a normal position.

**Ask Your Ford Tractor Dealer for a Demonstration on Your Farm**

**FERGUSON-SHERMAN MANUFACTURING CORPORATION • DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**



# FORD TRACTOR

*with*

*Ferguson System*

## INSTRUCTION BOOK

Sold and Distributed by

FERGUSON-SHERMAN

MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN







# INSTRUCTION BOOK

## FORD TRACTOR

with

## FERGUSON SYSTEM

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is a fine precision built machine designed for efficient performance, economy and ease of operation. Although it is unusually rugged and capable of hard service, it should not be abused or neglected. The safety features of the tractor are among its greatest advantages. However, machinery accidents occur far too frequently on the farm solely because of operator carelessness. The operator is warned to minimize the possibility for accidents by observing a few simple precautions:

Do not attempt to pull from the top link connection.

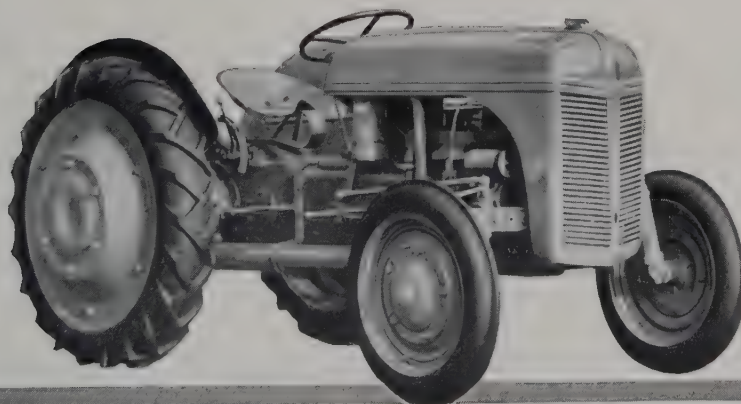
Use an adequate shield to protect the power take-off universal joints.

Drive slowly in difficult going.

Do not attempt to turn sharply using one brake when travelling at high speed.

Keep a new tractor on light work for fifty hours.

Do not carry anything on the implement.





In order that the tractor shall give the long and efficient service of which it is capable, certain attention is necessary. This section of the book gives the necessary instructions for this work. In fact, all guarantees expressed or implied are contingent upon these instructions having been carried out.

LUBRICATION

ENGINE CRANKCASE

Examine the dip stick and keep oil up to the high level every -----  
Change oil in a new engine after the first 30 hours. Thereafter, change the *oil and the oil filter cartridge* whenever the oil begins to show dark on the dip stick, except that in no case shall this be done less frequently than every -----

- Use S.A.E. 30 for summer.
- S.A.E. 20 for winter use not under 40° F.
- S.A.E. 10 for use below 40° F. to 10° F.
- S.A.E. 10 plus 1 pint of kerosene from 10° F. to sub-zero.
- Crankcase Capacity 6 quarts.

TRANSMISSION,  
HYDRAULIC MECHANISM  
AND DIFFERENTIAL

Examine transmission dip stick and keep oil up to high level every ---  
Change oil in a new tractor after the first 200 hours, thereafter every \_  
Use mild E.P. S.A.E. 90 hydraulic tractor oil at all temperatures above freezing.  
Use mild E.P. S.A.E. 90 (3½ gallons) and paraffin base 10W motor oil (1½ gallons) for sub-freezing temperatures.  
Capacity—5 gallons.  
Caution—Drain oil from all three drain plugs.

Working  
Hours

10

200

60

600



## BELT PULLEY

Examine and refill if necessary every .....

Fill to high level plug with mild E.P. tractor oil S.A.E. 90.

Working  
Hours

60

## FRONT WHEEL HUB BEARINGS

Use grease gun until grease oozes out of bearings every .....

20

**TRACTOR KING PINS**, ball and socket joints on each end of each drag link in the steering mechanism, leveling lever gear box and leveling lever thread, use grease gun every .....

10

## REAR GENERATOR BEARING

Use engine oil every .....

300

*Caution. Do not lubricate ball and socket joints or the pins of the linkage.*

## AIR CLEANER

In normal conditions clean and renew oil in bowl every .....

10

In dusty service every .....

5

Use engine oil for servicing.

S.A.E. 30 for summer.

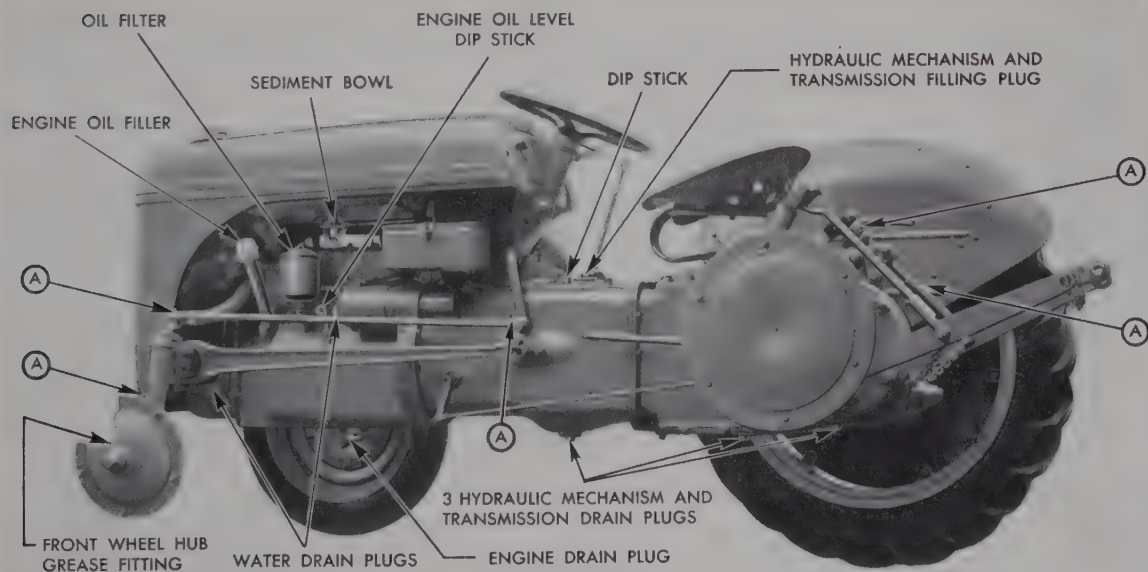
S.A.E. 20 for winter down to 40° F.

S.A.E. 10 for 40° F. to 10° F.

S.A.E. 10 plus kerosene from 10° F. to sub-zero.

Inspect and clean if necessary the screen at the air inlet to the air cleaner every .....

10



DO NOT LUBRICATE WHERE NO PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR LUBRICATION



## TIRES AND THEIR CARE

The inflation pressure does not have much effect on the traction efficiency of a tire, but under inflation materially shortens the life of a tire. Maintain the following pressure at all times.

Front 26 lbs. pressure

Rear 12 lbs. pressure

Check tire pressure every-----

If water is used for weight in the tires use calcium chloride for anti-freeze as follows: 1½ pounds per gallon of water for protection to zero degrees F. and in proportion for other temperatures. Warning: Never use this mixture in engine cooling system.

## COOLING SYSTEM

Use clean soft water only. Drain both the radiator and cylinder block at night in freezing weather or use an antifreeze in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Check radiator every-----

## BATTERY AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Examine and refill the battery with distilled water every-----

An air valve prevents over-filling the battery. Do not depress air valve when filling.

Keep connections tight, and battery clean at all times. If tractor is to be idle for 30 days or more, maintain the charge in the battery by removing to a battery service station or running tractor motor occasionally.

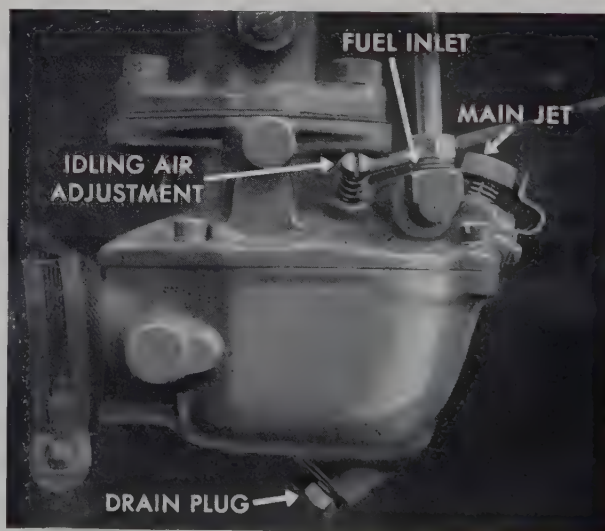
## CARBURETOR AND FUEL LINE

Remove drain plug from bottom of carburetor, and allow to drain, every-----

To find the approximate correct adjustment of the main jet, screw the needle gently down on its seat, and unscrew one turn. Maximum economy can be obtained by adjusting the carburetor to suit conditions under which the tractor is working. It is not advisable to use too lean a mixture, as it tends to overheat the motor.

The air adjustment jet should be turned in and out until the motor runs smoothly when idling.

Clean sediment bulb when sediment collects there.



Working  
Hours

60

10

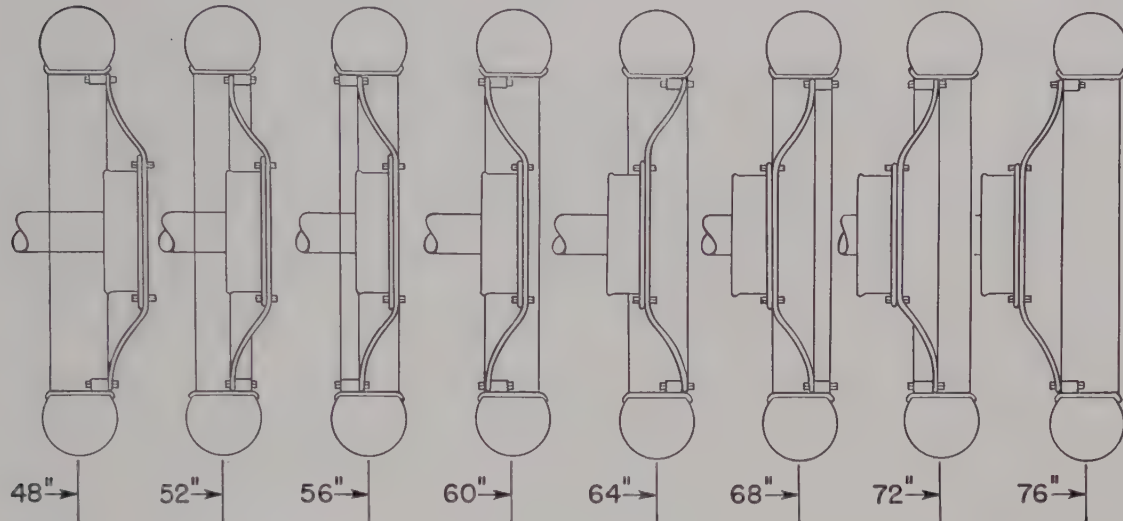
30

60



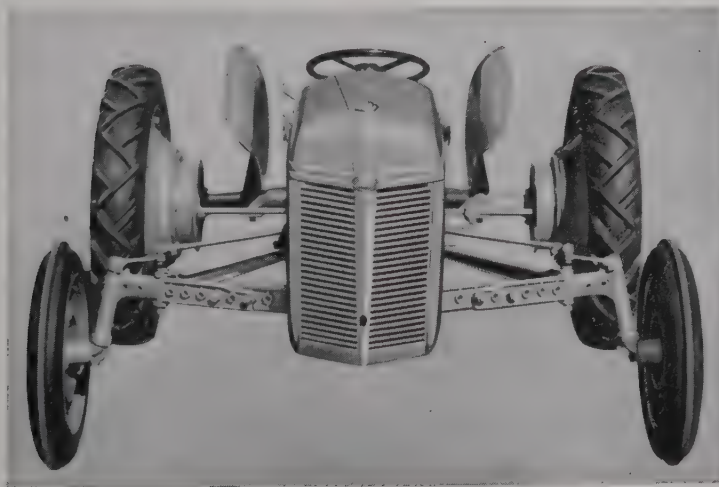
## CHANGING THE GAUGE OF THE TRACTOR

The gauge of the rear wheels of the tractor is adjustable by means of assembling the disc and rim in different positions, as shown in drawing below.



Treads of 48, 52, 64, 68 inches are made without changing rear wheels to opposite side of tractor. Treads of 56, 60, 72, 76 inches are made with rear wheels changed to opposite side of tractor, to keep treads running the proper direction. Note: Arrow on sidewall of tire must always point in direction of travel.

The front axle is made in 3 parts and the gauge is adjustable in front from 48" to 72" by assembling the three parts of the axle to the proper length. The additional width from 72" to 76" is obtained by reversing the front wheels.



**Caution:** Loosen the bolt through the radius rod yoke first, then spread axle as desired. No change in the steering connection is necessary. Always assemble the axle with one hole between the bolts holding the halves together, never in adjacent holes.

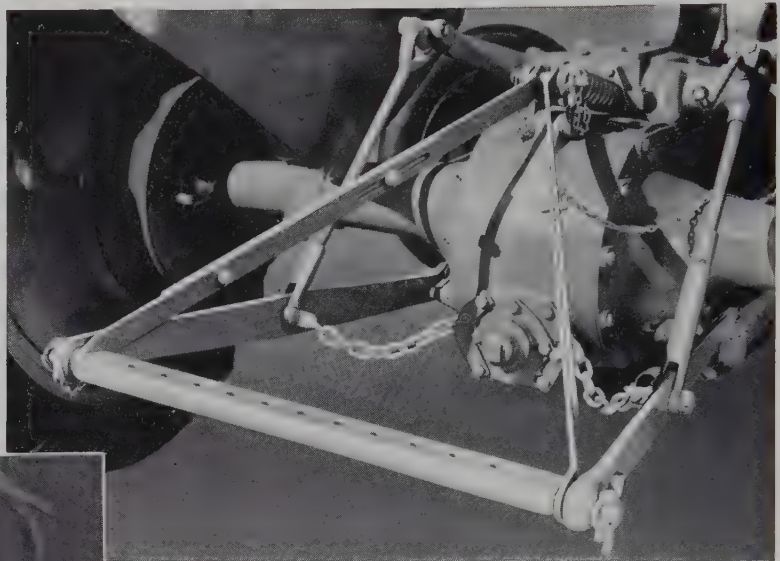
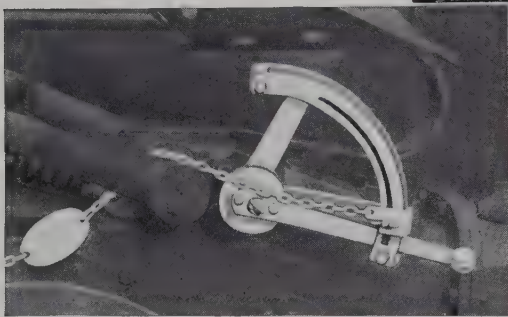


## THE LINKAGE

All connections on the linkage must be kept clean and allowed to move freely. Do not lubricate the ball and socket joints or the pins. Lubricate only the leveling lever gear box and leveling lever thread as indicated in the Maintenance Section.

## THE ADJUSTABLE DRAWBAR

*Illustration below shows Safety Wedge on Quadrant.*

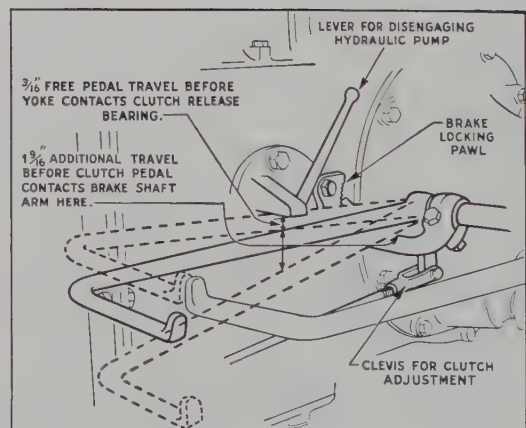


The drawbar is attached as shown. The standard setting is  $17\frac{1}{2}$ " from the drawbar to the ground but it may be easily adjusted up or down to suit different pull type implements.

**Caution:** Be sure the hydraulic control lever is locked down with the stop as shown, and the pump thrown out of gear when the power take-off is not used.

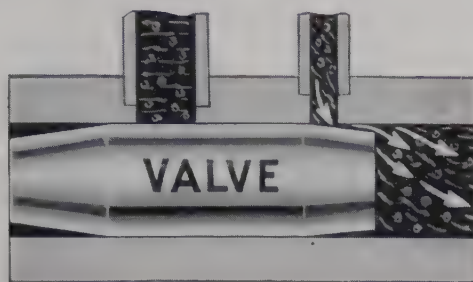
## THE BRAKES

The brake and clutch pedals should be adjusted as shown:  $\frac{3}{16}$ " of free pedal travel as shown.  $1\frac{9}{16}$ " in addition for disengaging the clutch. Bring the brake pickup arm into contact with the pedal at the proper position as shown.





## THE HYDRAULIC MECHANISM



The hydraulic mechanism, which automatically controls the implements, is built into the tractor and operates while submerged in a bath of oil. It requires no special attention.

*The cut (left) shows the valve in actual size, which controls the implement. The maximum movement is less than 1". This is typical of the simplicity of design which is carried out in the Ferguson hydraulic system.*

## TRANSMISSION

The transmission has three speeds forward and one reverse with ratios and speeds given—

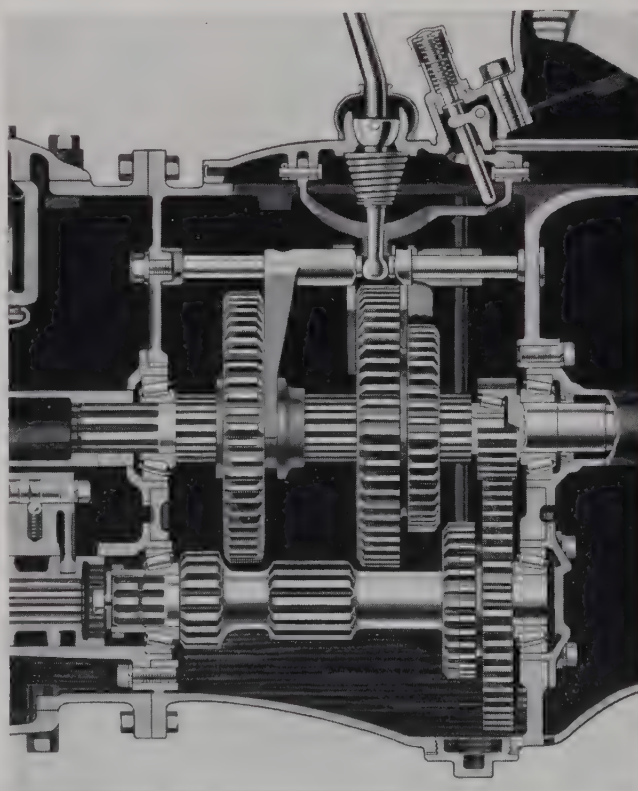
Low .....	2.51 M.P.H. at 1400, Ratio .....	73.3-1
2nd .....	3.23 M.P.H. at 1400, Ratio .....	57.0-1
3rd .....	7.48 M.P.H. at 1400, Ratio .....	24.7-1
Rev. ....	2.69 M.P.H. at 1400, Ratio .....	68.4-1

All bearings are tapered roller, anti-friction type except the reverse idler gear. The pump for the



hydraulic mechanism is mounted on the power take-off shaft, and the two as a unit are thrown in and out

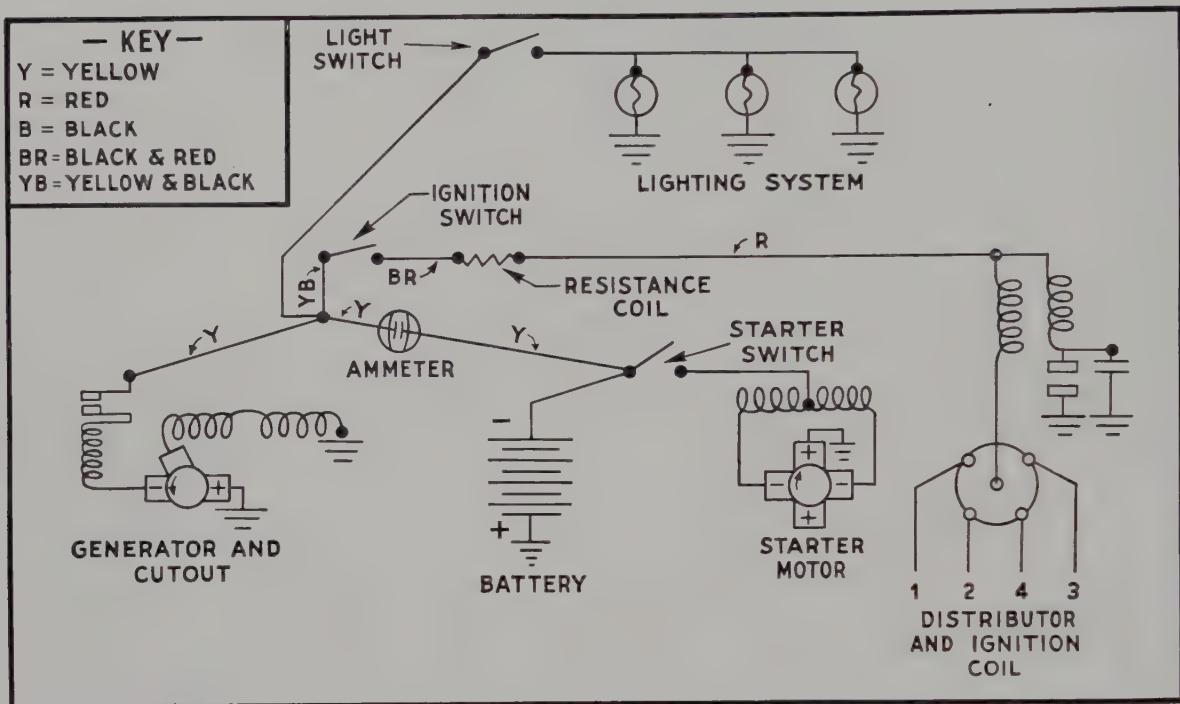
of gear by the lever on the left side transmission inspection case—the down and back position of the lever being the engaged position. The up and forward position is the disengaged position. The power take-off shaft runs at 4/11 of the engine speed. 1400 R.P.M. of the motor gives a power take-off speed of 509 R.P.M.





## THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The energy for starting, lighting, and ignition is supplied by a 6-volt battery and generator, shown below with connections. The charging rate of the generator is adjustable by 3rd brush rotation—the maximum rate being 11 amps. The correct spark-plug gap is .024" to .029". The correct plug is Champion, 14mm H-10. The breaker points in the distributor should be adjusted to .015 and inspected occasionally.



## THE FUEL SYSTEM (Gasoline Only)

Fuel is supplied by gravity from a tank under the cowl to the carburetor. Only one tank is provided. By means of a two-way valve, fuel can be drawn from the tank at the bottom or from an opening in a short standpipe. Thus a portion of the fuel (1 gallon) can be held in reserve for emergencies. Turn check valve above sediment bowl counter clockwise for main supply and clockwise for reserve supply. The tank holds a total of ten gallons.

The carburetor has two adjustments—the idling air adjustment and the main jet. The quantity of fuel passing through the main jet is limited by a fixed jet so that the adjustment functions only through a range sufficiently broad to provide

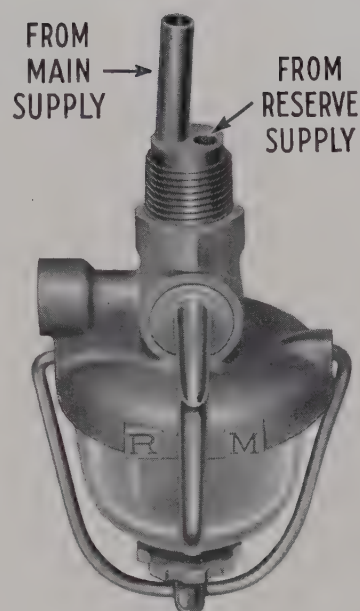


for operation in different conditions; thus the adjustment cannot be thrown completely off. The approximately correct adjustment for the main jet is open one full turn from the closed position. Further refinements of the adjustments are determined by observing the operation of the motor. The proper fuel for the tractor is gasoline with a minimum octane number of 70.

When it is desirable to disassemble the carburetor, always remove it from the manifold first; remove the main jet adjusting screw, then disassemble in the normal manner. Never attempt to blow out a carburetor by connecting an air line to the fuel inlet—always disassemble and blow out the parts individually.

Do not permit any air leaks to occur between the air cleaner and carburetor.

When tractor is to be idle for 30 days or more, drain the entire fuel system including the gasoline tank. Fuel should be removed through bottom of carburetor, with sediment bulb valve on "reserve." Gasoline, when stored, forms a gum or wax which has a tendency to clog up the small pores and openings in the carburetor. For the same reason, do not use gasoline which has been stored for more than 60 days.



## THE GOVERNOR

The governor is lubricated from the timing gear case. The governor functions through the entire speed range from 350 to 2,000 rpm. All settings can be made from the tractor seat by moving the hand throttle. The connections between the governor and carburetor should be kept free and clean so that it can operate smoothly.

## THE COOLING SYSTEM

The cooling system, consisting of a tubular radiator, fan, pump, and connections, needs no special attention. The standard push fan is the better under all conditions except where it is desirable to direct the heat rearward for operator comfort in cold weather. A suction fan is available as an accessory. The centrifugal type water pump has prelubricated bearings and needs no lubrication or other atten-



tion. The fan belt should be maintained at the proper tension at all times, the method of adjustment is by rotating the generator, after the bolt through the generator mounting bracket has been loosened. The tension of the belt is proper when it can be depressed about one inch by the hand midway between the generator and fan belt pulleys.

The air passages through the radiator should be cleaned of trash occasionally if necessary by blowing out with an air hose.

The capacity of the cooling system is 14 quarts. A thermostat is provided to facilitate warming up. The use of a good rust inhibitor is recommended where water with corrosive properties is used.

## MOTOR AND LUBRICATION

The motor is lubricated by pressure feed to the main, connecting rod and camshaft bearings and by splash to other parts. The gear type oil pump housing is cast integral with the front main bearing cap and is driven from the crankshaft gear of the timing gear set. The oil pressure relief and regulating valve lifts at 30 pounds pressure, which will show a gauge pressure from 15 to 30 lbs. on the instrument panel, depending on the temperatures of the oil and speed of the motor.

Refer to the section on specifications for details on the construction of the motor.

Keep the tractor clean and free of an accumulation of dirt, grease, etc., by an occasional cleaning.

•

All references to liquid measurements in this book are expressed in U.S. units. One U.S. gallon is approximately  $\frac{4}{5}$  of one British Imperial gallon.



**ENGINE**—Four cylinder L-head. Bore 3.187 x 3.75. Piston displacement—119.7 cu. in. Compression ratio—6 to 1.

**HORSEPOWER**—Maximum belt hp—23.87. Rated belt hp (85% of maximum) 20.29.

**DRAWBAR**—2-14" plow capacity with Ferguson hydraulically operated implements. Maximum drawbar without Ferguson hydraulic system of control—16.90 hp. Rated drawbar hp (75% of maximum) 12.68.

**GOVERNOR**—Variable speed, mechanically operated, centrifugal type. Governor regulation from 800 to 2200 rpm.

**LUBRICATION**—By gear pump supplying direct pressure oiling to crankshaft, camshaft and connecting rod bearings, also to timing gears. Crankcase oil capacity—6 quarts.

**OIL FILTER**—Replaceable cartridge type of large capacity.

**IGNITION**—Direct-driven distributor in unit with coil in waterproof housing. Fully automatic spark advance.

**GENERATOR**—6-volt type with third brush control.

**STARTER**—6-volt conventional type automobile starter. Safety starter switch mechanically interlocked with gear shift lever.

**BATTERY**—6-volt—85 ampere-hour capacity—13 high plates.

**COOLING**—Pump circulation of water through tube and fin type of radiator. Fan—4-blade 16" driven by belt. Pump is packless type with pre-lubricated bearings. Cooling system capacity—14 U.S. quarts.

**FUEL SUPPLY**—Welded steel tank carried in engine hood, capacity 9 gallons plus 1 gallon reserve. Fuel filter is standard equipment.

**CARBURETOR**—Up draft, plain tube type of sturdy, dustproof construction.

**AIR CLEANER**—Oil bath type with dust receptacle easily removable for cleaning.

**MUFFLER**—Reverse-flow type. Fitted as standard equipment to carry exhaust to the rear of the tractor.

**CLUTCH**—Single dry plate 9" effective diameter. Clutch plate pressure increased by centrifugal force as engine speed is increased.

**TRANSMISSION**—Sliding gear—3 speeds forward and one reverse. All shafts mounted on tapered roller bearings.

**FINAL DRIVE**—Spiral bevel gear drive with straddle-mounted pinion 6.66 to 1 ratio. Four pinion differential mounted on tapered roller bearings. Drive axle of the semi-floating type with integral axle shafts and wheel hubs, also mounted on tapered roller bearings.

## EXTRA EQUIPMENT AT ADDITIONAL COST

**Belt Pulley.** Carried by self contained drive unit quickly attachable to rear of tractor. Pulley diameter—9", width 6.5". Speed—1352 rpm, belt speed—3190 ft. per minute at 2000 rpm engine speed. Pulley gear ratio to power take-off shaft 1.86. Rotates in either direction.

## TRANSMISSION SPEEDS

	Final Gear Reduction	Speeds At 1400 RPM
Low	73.3 to 1	2.51 mph
Intermediate (plowing)	57 to 1	3.23 mph
High	24.6 to 1	7.48 mph
Reverse	68.4 to 1	2.69 mph

*NOTE: At top governed speed, the tractor can be operated at 3.94 mph in low gear, 5.10 mph in intermediate, and 11.75 mph in high.*

**STEERING**—Bevel pinion and twin bevel sectors controlling both front wheels independently. Tread of front axle adjustable without disturbing any steering connections. Rubber covered steel steering wheel 18" diameter.

**POWER TAKE-OFF**—Shaft extends from rear of axle housing. Has standard spline end for fitting to drives of power driven equipment. 509 rpm of engine speed of 1400 rpm.

**BRAKES**—14"x2" internal expanding, two-shoes, fully energizing type. One simple accessible adjustment on each brake. Brakes operate independently on each rear wheel controlled by separate pedals to facilitate short turning.

**WHEELS**—Front—Steel disc fitted with 4x19 single rib pneumatic tires on drop center rim, tire pressure—26 lbs. Rear—Steel disc fitted with 8x32 traction tread pneumatic tires on drop center rim, tire pressure—12 lbs.

**HYDRAULIC IMPLEMENT CONTROL**—Consists of 4 cylinder pump supplying oil under suitable pressure to ram cylinder. Valve has manual and automatic control. Control lever convenient to the operator's right hand gives him instant control of the implement.

**DRAWBAR**—Adjustable type. Included as standard equipment.

**DIMENSIONS of Tractor**—Wheelbase—70".

Normal Tread—Front and rear—48".

Front Tread—Adjustable, by means of extending axle ends and reversing front wheel discs, to 76" in 4" steps.

Rear Tread—Adjustable, by means of reversible wheel disc and reversible tire rims, to 76" in 4" steps.

Over-all length—Front tire fin to end of lower link—115".

Over-all width—64".

Over-all height—52".

Ground clearance—13" under center. 21" under axles.

Turning circle—16 ft. diameter with use of brakes.

Shipping Weight—approximately 2140 lbs.

**Lighting system.** Includes 2 headlamps, tail lamp with license plate bracket, switch and all necessary wiring.

*The Ford Motor Company, whose policy is one of continuous improvement, reserves the right to change specifications, design, or prices, without incurring obligation.*



# WARRANTY

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The Ford Motor Company warrants all such parts of new Ford tractors, **EXCEPT TIRES**, for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of original delivery to the purchaser of each new Ford tractor, as shall, under normal use and service, appear to it to have been defective in workmanship or material. This warranty shall be limited to shipment to the purchaser without charge, except for transportation, of the part or parts intended to replace those acknowledged by the Ford Motor Company to be defective. The Ford Motor Company cannot, however, and does not accept any responsibility in connection with any of its tractors when they have been altered outside of its own factories or branch plants. If the purchaser shall use or allow to be used in the tractor, parts not made or supplied by the Ford Motor Company, then this warranty shall become void. The Ford Motor Company does not undertake responsibility to any purchaser of its products for any undertaking, representation or warranty made by anyone selling its products beyond those herein expressed.

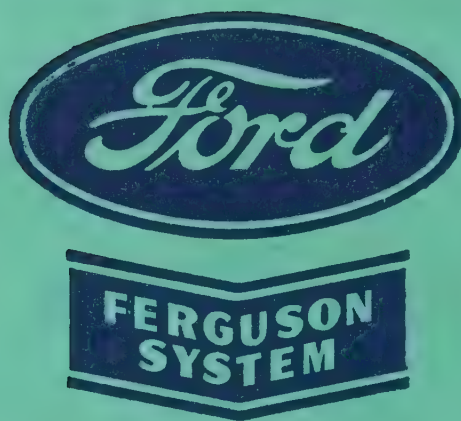
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FORD MOTOR COMPANY











# PLOW BOOK



**FERGUSON - SHERMAN**

MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN





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# PLOW BOOK

Delving into the early days of civilization, historians have found a great deal of evidence to support the belief that plowing was one of the first gainful occupations of mankind.

Primitive man broke the soil with rocks, or with tough roots and crooked sticks. The muscles of his own back and legs and arms supplied the power to pull these crude implements through the earth so that he could assist Nature in providing food for himself and his family.

Later oxen and then horses were used with improved tools; and finally, within the range of our own memory, mechanical power was introduced to reduce once and for all the drudgery and long hours of tilling the soil.

Those unfamiliar with the plow are likely to regard it as a simple and commonplace tool of little importance. They little realize that it is still a basic farm implement, with the vital function of preparing a deep seedbed, mellowing the soil, covering vegetation and providing air and moisture to the tilled earth.

The Ferguson Plow is comparatively light and very strong—made from many different alloy steels which were chosen after long and painstaking experiment for their strength-to-weight ratio. It is so simple to operate and easy to adjust that any member of the family can become an expert plowman with a little practice.

The purpose of this booklet is to illustrate and describe the simple rules that should be observed in using and taking care of the Ferguson Plow. They are merely common-sense rules you have always followed, with a little added explanation made necessary by the unique design of the Ferguson linkage. If you will read them and be guided by them, there is no reason why every job of plowing you do should not be as nearly perfect as possible.



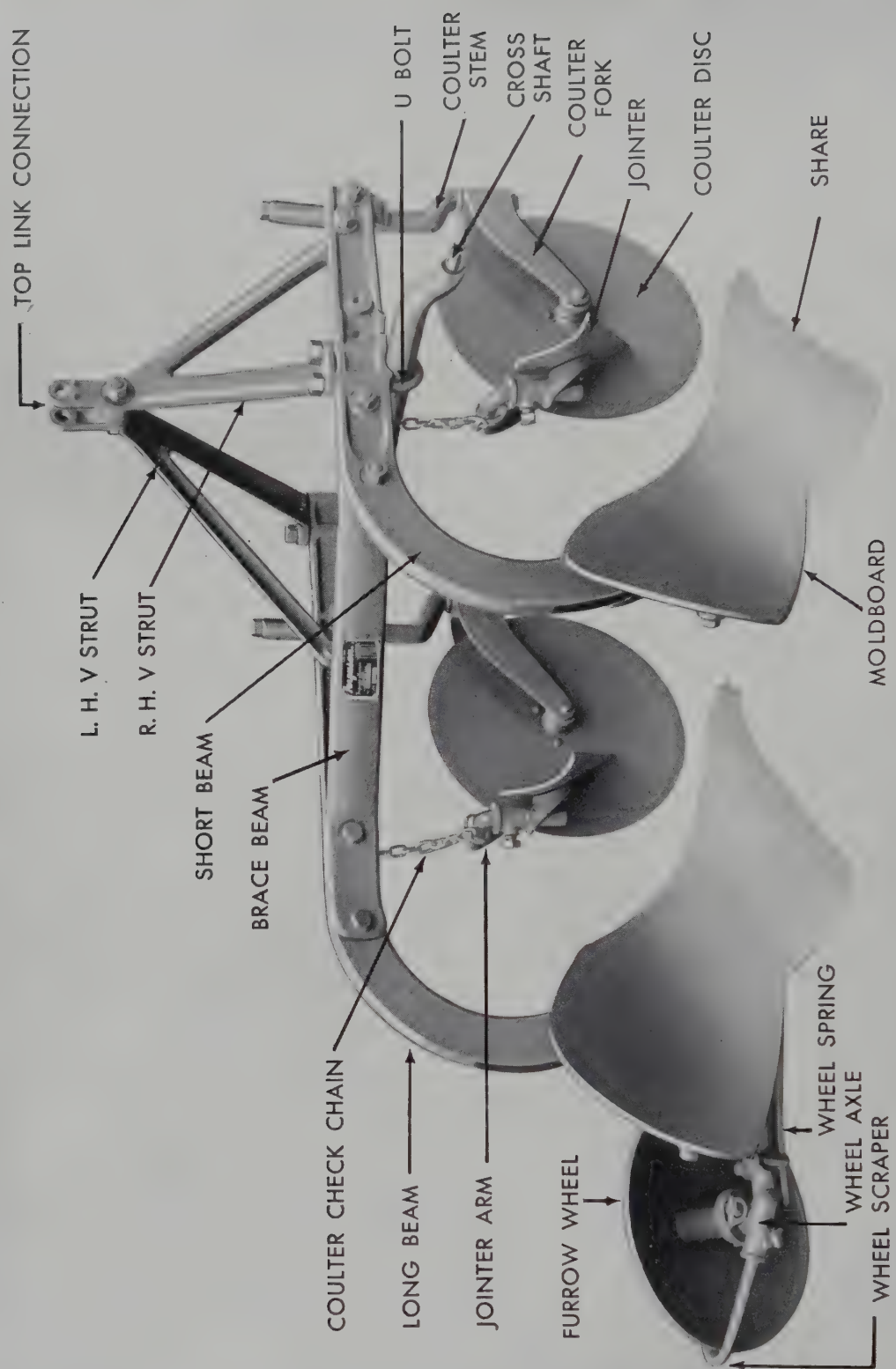
**FERGUSON - SHERMAN**

MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

**D E A R B O R N , M I C H I G A N**

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## OPERATION AND CARE

Like all other Ferguson unit implements, the plow is built to high standards of quality. Materials used in its construction combine light weight with strength to withstand hard service.

Before a plow leaves the Ford factory it is completely assembled and put over an inspection table where it is carefully checked by trained mechanics. During this inspection special care is taken in setting the plow to insure its proper working in the field. It needs no further adjustments except in the most extreme soil conditions.

## REMOVE PAINT AND VARNISH

Do not attempt to use the plow until all paint and varnish has been removed from moldboards, shares, and landsides, also from both sides of the rolling coulters and the top side of jointers. The plow bottom will not scour as long as any paint or varnish remains on these parts.

Also remove all paint and grease from top link pins, ball joints, and connections on the cross-shaft of the plow. This will eliminate any binding.

## ADJUSTMENT OF ROLLING COULTER AND JOINTER

The coulters should be set approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " above the share at nearest point. For deep plowing, the coulters must be raised to prevent the hubs from dragging on the ground. They must be raised also in heavy, trashy ground to permit coulters to cut through. Set both front and rear coulters to left of the landside just far enough to leave a clean-cut furrow wall. The jointer should be turned toward the coulters until the point touches the coulters blade lightly with top of jointer approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the coulters. Set the jointer just deep enough to roll a slice of soil into the bottom of the furrow. Do not operate the plow without the *check chains* on coulters. These prevent the coulters from swinging side-ways or into the tractor wheels.



## ADJUSTING WIDTH OF CUT

**Fig. 1.** To change the width of cut of the front plow base, loosen the U bolts on the rotating cross-shaft. Mark the cross-shaft to beam for a starting point.



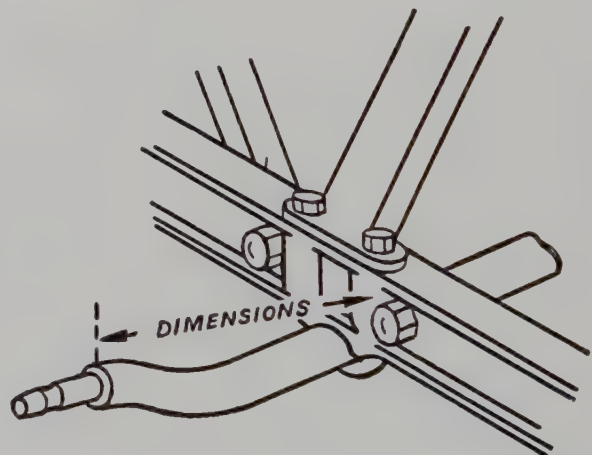
**Fig. 1.**

A  $\frac{1}{8}$ " turn on the shaft will change the width of cut 1". To increase width of cut, rotate the shaft forward. To decrease cut, rotate the shaft backwards. Tighten the U bolts evenly and snugly. Under no circumstances should the cross-shaft be moved on the plow horizontally.

**Fig. 2.** Location of Cross Shaft on Ferguson Plows.

*Dimensions are given from left side of Plow Beam to Cross Shaft Collar.*

<i>Dim. for 14" 2-Bottom</i>	<i>-----3½"</i>
<i>Dim. for 12" 2-Bottom</i>	<i>-----7½"</i>
<i>Dim. for 10" 2-Bottom</i>	<i>-----9⅞"</i>
<i>Dim. for 16" Single Bottom</i>	<i>-----8⅞"</i>



**Fig. 2.**



## REAR FURROW WHEEL

The rear furrow wheel carries no weight. It carries the side thrust of the plow and is actually a rolling landside. The bracket should be kept free from an accumulation of dirt which might prevent the wheel from moving freely up or down against the spring. If the wheel cannot raise against the spring, slow penetration at the headland furrow may result.

## LUBRICATION

Lubricate the following points daily with grease gun furnished in tractor tool kit:

Coulter Hubs

Furrow Wheel Hub

Furrow Wheel Bracket

**CAUTION:** Do not put any oil on connections at cross-shaft, top link, or ball-socket joints. Oil at these points will collect dirt and grit, causing rapid wear.

At the end of each day's plowing, or when storing the plow, be sure to apply a heavy coating of lubricant to all polished parts, such as moldboards, shares, rolling coulters, jointers, and furrow wheel.

If this is not done, rust will eat into the hard material, causing pitted places, which will prevent the plow from scouring. This can be corrected only by replacement with new parts.

## CAUSES OF BAD PLOWING

Dull or worn out shares.

Coulters and jointers out of adjustment.

Front plow cutting too wide or too narrow.

Plow not level.

Loose bolts and nuts.



## PLOW SHARES

By far the largest percentage of all plow trouble can be traced directly to dull or worn out shares. Trying to plow with dull or worn out shares, especially in hard ground, is a waste of time and power, and the costs are greater than the cost of resharpening or replacing them. For this reason always have on hand one or two extra pairs of shares in good condition, ready to replace any share that shows signs of becoming dull.

Fig. 3



Fig. 4

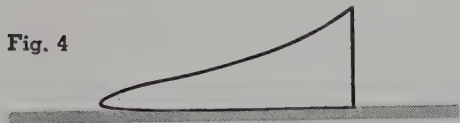


Fig. 3 represents a new or properly sharpened share. Straight edge, placed along the under side of the gunnel should touch the extreme point, leaving a gap of about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in the center. This is what is commonly known as "plow suck" or penetration.

Fig. 4 shows a dull share with the underneath edge of the point worn until a straight edge will not touch the extreme end. When a share gets into this condition it will not penetrate or stay in hard ground. Replace it with a new or sharpened share.

The Ferguson plow shares are made of the finest materials and extreme care is taken in heat-treating to make them long wearing and able to withstand heavy strains. Therefore, particular care must be taken when sharpening, not to withdraw this hardness by placing the share into a broad fire or by standing on edge.

First, heat and draw out the point. Then work back on the share, limiting the heat to about two or three inches at a time and continue hammering after redness has left so as to toughen the cutting edge.

## THE TOP LINK

The top link is a compression member and is used to hold the plow at the proper angle with the ground. It is also used to transfer force to the tractor through the control spring where it can be used to operate the control valve of the hydraulic mechanism. Its length is adjusted to 25" from center to center of the ball joints, and should not be changed. The top link is a *tractor part* and is delivered to the user with the tractor.



Fig. 5.

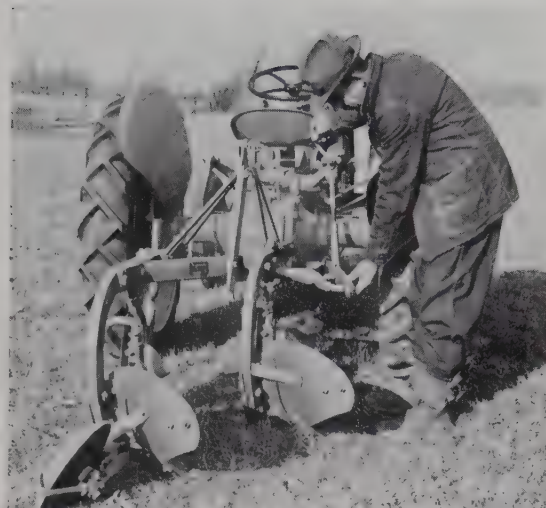


Fig. 6.

## HOW TO ATTACH THE PLOW

1. Back the tractor so that it is centered with the plow.
2. Attach the left bottom link. (*Fig. 5*)
3. Attach right bottom link, using the leveling lever to bring the ball joint in line with the cross shaft on plow. (*Fig. 6*)
4. Attach top link to V strut on plow.
5. When seated on the tractor, attach top link to the tractor, moving tractor slightly backward or forward to line up holes for the front pin. (*Fig. 7*)



Fig. 7.

## HOW TO DETACH THE PLOW

1. Level the plow bases with leveling crank, then lower on level ground.
2. While seated on the tractor, detach front end of the top link, moving tractor slightly backward or forward, if necessary, to free the pin at its connection.
3. Detach right bottom link, adjusting leveling lever to free any strain on ball socket joint.
4. Detach left bottom link.

*IMPORTANT: Be careful to put the linch pins in their proper clips on the bottom links, to prevent the pins from being torn off.*





Fig. 8.

## HEADLAND FURROW

**Fig. 8.** When laying out a piece of ground to be plowed, do not fail to open headland furrows. These furrows should always be turned toward land to be plowed. Headland furrows make it possible for the plow to penetrate quickly and to make an even finish at the end.

When opening up a new land, tilt the plow over to the left by turning leveling crank. The amount of tilt is largely determined by experience in the field. This adjustment will insure better penetration, especially in hard ground, and will prevent a too high ridge on back furrow.

When re-entering the newly opened furrow at the headland, drive the tractor straight in line with the furrow. This will insure the plow cutting full width at the start, and keep the furrow straight at the ends. It makes finishing the land easier as well.



Fig. 9.

## ENTERING THE FURROW

**Fig. 9.** When entering the furrow, look over left shoulder and lower the plow just as the rear wheels climb out of the headland furrow. This will insure quick and even entry.



Fig. 10.

## LEAVING THE FURROW

**Fig. 10.** When leaving the furrow, look over left shoulder and raise control lever just as rear wheels climb out of the headland furrow.

## FINISHING A LAND

**Fig. 11.** When the land gets so narrow that the tractor wheels will span it, drive the tractor, as illustrated, with the *left wheels* against furrow wall—this will leave a narrow strip to be finished next time through the field.



Fig. 11

**Fig. 12.** Tilt the plow over to the left, as when plowing a headland furrow, and drive the tractor in the normal position as shown, turning remaining land with the front bottom only.



Fig. 12

## CAUTION

When backing from a hidden obstruction always raise plow at the same time. Do not use the plow with any top link pins other than those made for that purpose by the manufacturer. When plowing in fields full of hidden obstructions, or up a steep hill or in exceedingly hard ground, drive the tractor slowly.

DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES USE THE TOP LINK CONNECTION ON TRACTOR AS A DRAW BAR.



## SUGGESTIONS IN LAYING OUT FIELDS TO BE PLOWED

The ease of operation and simplicity of the Ferguson plow readily adapts itself to any type of field to be plowed. The following suggestions as outlined are given in the hope that they will be of assistance to the plowman in doing a better plowing job, easier and quicker.

The actual work of laying out a field to be plowed should be done at idle times. This will allow plenty of time to step off or measure the field, open headlands and back furrows. Use plenty of field markers, such as stakes. It saves lots of time, gives the operator a perfect guide for straight furrows which materially adds to the neatness and quality of the job.

### BACK FURROWING



Fig. 13.

**Fig. 13.** This plan, as illustrated above, shows that the field is laid out in lands and plowed out in straight furrows.

First plow a headland furrow the full distance across both ends of the field, leaving ample room to make turns.

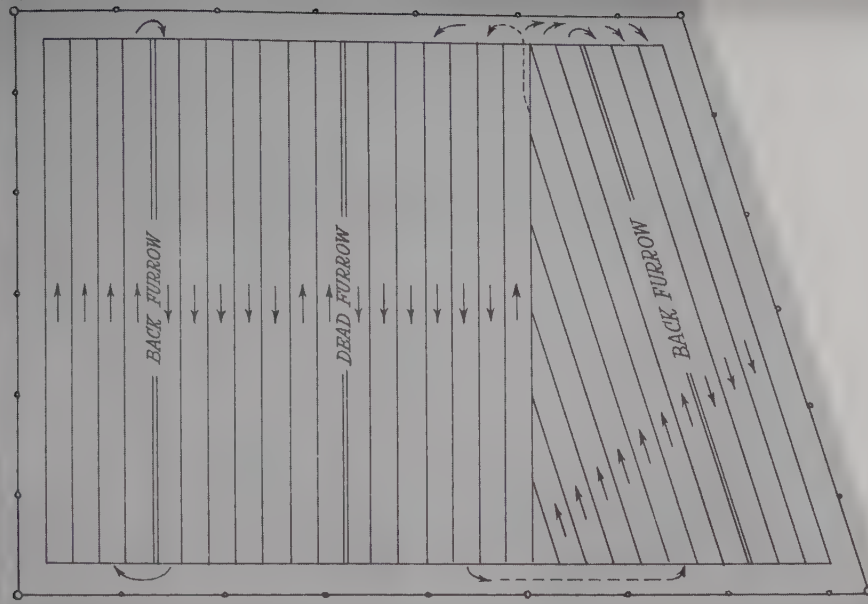


Fig. 14.

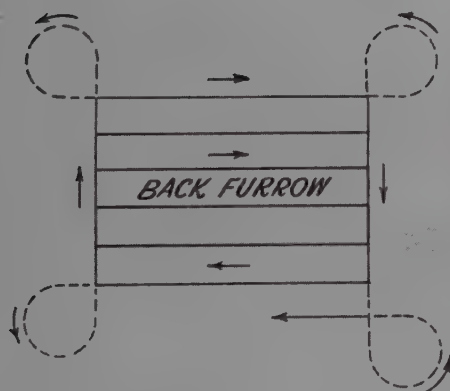
## FINISHING IRREGULARLY SHAPED FIELD

**Fig. 14.** Finishing a land in an irregularly shaped field, when the plot begins to narrow, lift the plow just as the left rear wheel of the tractor drops into the left furrow—then return empty to far end of the field and keep working the plot down in this manner.

This will leave a long narrow strip of land the length of the unplowed field and will permit finishing a dead furrow in the usual manner.

## PLOWING THE FIELD TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

**Fig. 15.** This plan is quite often used where a dead furrow in the center of the field is not desirable. Start with a short back furrow in exact center of the field. After back furrowing a few rounds then start plowing furrows across the ends, making a complete turn at the corners by looping to the left.



In this way, the plowed land gradually grows larger and the dead furrows are left at the extreme outside of the field.

Fig. 15.



FERGUSON-SHERMAN MFG. CORP.

# WARRANTY

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The Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. warrants the parts of all Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. implements bearing the "Ferguson" trade mark name to be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of 90 days from date of original delivery to the owner.

This warranty shall be limited to shipment to the purchaser without charge except for transportation of the part or parts intended to replace those acknowledged by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. to be defective.

If the purchaser shall use or allow to be used, on the implements, parts not made or supplied by the Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., then this warranty shall become void immediately. The Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. does not undertake responsibility to any purchaser of its products for any undertaking, representation or warranty made by anyone selling its products beyond those herein expressed.

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**9N-1170-A** • Complete with two rims, disks, 8 x 32 tires and tubes. Needed for certain soil where wheel slip reduces power. Helpful in hauling heavy, pull-type machinery from the drawbar. Sold only in pairs.

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FERGUSON - SHERMAN  
IMPLEMENTS

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